(iii) project and develop the highest possible image of the country.

The criteria adopted for selecting companiess, including small scale units, for manufacturing Maruti components is availability of requisite infrastructure, technology and capabi-lity for high quality mass production at a reasonable price.

(b) The dealers are appointed by the Board of Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MIJL.) On the basis of applications received, afte'r an open advertisement and evaluation of capabilities by the company. For appointing component manufacturers, there is no formal selection board. However, a techno-com-mercia] assessment is done by MUL to evaluate vendor's capabilities, appointment.

(c) At present, there are no formal plans of appointing any more dealers or component manufacturers in 1989-90.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Central assistance for Industrial Development for the zero status District of U.P. Andhra pradesh and Himachal Pradesh

2969. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain districts of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh were given zero status from the point of view of Industrial Development;

(b) if so, what are the names of the districts, Statewise which were given zero status and the central assistance available particularly to small scale sector;

(c) how much allocations have been made for the year 1988-89 and the amount likely to be allocated during 1989-90, (Statewise) to develop small scale sector; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Industrial Development Bank has requested State Governments|State finance Institutions to banlnot to give loan to 'RED' Industry like Calcium Carbide industry etc., if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The names of 'No Industry District' in j Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are given in the statement, (see *below).* The Central Investment Subsidy released to these States for the year 1988-89 (Upto February, 1989) is as follows:—

	Rs. in Crores
Uttar Pradesh	19.22
Andhra Pradesh	8.76]
Himachal Pradesh	7.84)

(c) Does not arise.

The data is not maintained centrally either for release of Central Investment Subsidy district-wise or for Small Scale Sector. However, the expedience of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme shows that bulk of the Central Investment Subsidy goes to Small and Medium sized unit.

(d) Industries like Calcium Car bide are not being considered for fin ancial assistance during the remain ing part of the 7th Five Year Plan. Financial assistance can be considered for such industries if they are 100 per cent export oriented Or export in tensive units.

Statement

Names of no-Industry Districts
1. UTTAR PRADESH
1. Banda
2. Fatehpur
3 Hamirpur
4. Jalaun
5. Jaunpur
6. SultanpuV
5. Jaunpur

7. Kanpur Dehat
8. Chamoli
0. Pauri Garhwal
10. Tehri Garhwal
11. UttarKashi

2. HIMACHAL PRADESH
1. Chamba
2. Kangra .
3. Kulu
4. Kinaur
5. Lahaul & Spiti

3. ANDHRA PRADESH
Nil

Sick Public Sector Units

2970. SHRI J. P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in private and public sector are becoming sick at the rate of 90 per working day;

(b) whether many of them ate beyond recovery, rendering the worker;;; the financial institutions, and the Government tax due in a state of uncertainty;

(c) whether Government would allow the closure of such units; and

(d) whether Government consider alternative schemes and productive employment opportunities %o the aff ected workers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) There were 1592:83 private sector industries in the Country assisted by Banks which became sick as at the end of June 1987. Though there are loss making public sector enterprises[1], they are not declared sick.

(b) to (d) As regards the position of done industrial units concerned, the Government of India have taken a number of revival steps. Some of the important "revival steps are given below:

(i) The Government have enacted legislation, namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act, 1985. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Finance Reconstruction (BD7R)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.

(v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Government in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. UndeV the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

दिल्ली में एच०पी०जी० डीलरों को आवंटित किए गए रीफिल

2971. श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक : क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आज की तिथि तक संघ शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में सप्लाई करने के